Soldiers — 1912

MUSTER ROLL IS SENT TO GOV. DIX

Governor Asked to Make the Regiment Part of National Guard

NOW UP TO EXECUTIVE

Col. Fillmore Tells Gov. Dix of Regiments in Other States With Colored Officers

REGIMENT IS NOW COMPLETE

Nucleus — 1-4-11

Has One Thousand Officers and Men, With Three Battalions, One Signal and One Hospital Corps.

On Friday, December 29, Col. Charles W. Fillmore, of the Provisional Regiment, forwarded to Gov. Dix at Albany the muster roll of the newly formed military organization with the request that it be made a regiment in the National Guard of New York.

In his petition that the Provisional Regiment be made a part of the National Guard of New York, Col. Fillmore cited that in accepting such a regiment with colored officers it would not be in the nature of a precedent and called the attention of Gov. Dix to the militia in Illinois, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia with colored officers. The chief executive of the state is asked to make the Provisional Regiment a part of the National Guard under Section 74 of the National Guard Regulation which empowers him with such authority.

The muster roll of the Provisional Regiment consists of one thousand officers and men. The regiment is made up of three battalions, twelve companies, one signal corps and one hospital corps.

Following is the muster roll:

Colonel, Charles W. Fillmore; lieutenant-colonel, J. Frank Wheaton; major and surgeon, Gustavus Henderson; captain and adjutant, J. Albert Jaxon; captain and assistant surgeon, Eugene P. Roberts; captain and quartermaster, Paul D. Bray; captain and commissary, James C. Thomas; captain and inspector of rifle practice, Virgil H. Parks; captain and signal officer, Lee A. Pollard; captain and ordnance officer, W. T. R. Richardson; captain and chaplain, Price S. James.

Non-Commissioned Officers—Sergeant-major, Herbert E. Gee; chief trumpeter, Richard C. Wendel; quartermaster-sergeant, Joseph Watts; commissary sergant, Major Hart, color sergeant, senior, Alfred Frye; color sergeant, junior, Herbert Payne; chief musician, Edward E. Thompson; principal musician, Robert F. Douge; drum major, Moses Mimms; sergeants, Joseph Yearde, Antonio Rivera; Bunn Gilmore and Fred Coxcito.

Corporals—Frank Woodson, Majo Jackson, Alfred T. Downs, Joseph Mahood, Numa P. G. Adams, John Burroughs, Henry H. Austin and Clyde D. Carter.

Privates—James A. Allen, Charle Brooks, Benjamin Colbert, Arthur B Jackson, Jerome D. Jones, James W Lee, George Nelson, William Riley George E. Sharpe, George M. Smith Harry Simmons, William A. Scott William B. Tates, William H. Wiggins

Commissioned Staff—Major, H. Herman Blount; first lieutenant and adjutant, Rudolph R. James; first lieutenant and quartermaster, Robert T Brown; first leiutenant and commissary, Anthony B. De Comathiere; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Allen B. Graves.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant Major, Harold E. Jenkins; quartermaster-sergeant, Charles Harris; commissary-sergeant, John Lee.

Company A, Yonkers, N. Y.—Captain, John L. Waller; first lieutenant Charles Conick, Jr.; second lieutenant Frederick Stevens; first sergeant Henry H. Jackson; quartermaster-sergeant, Jordan Crudup; sergeants, Wm Mann, Aldo E. Smith, Smiley Banks George W. Brown, Philip Ryerson; corporals, Wesley Allen, Jr., Alvin S Johnson, Robert L. Strange, George M Wells and Herbert Dodson; musicians Walter Giddings and William Thomas

Privates—Frank Adams, Geo. Adams Harry H. Adams, Reginald Allen, Bernard Austin, Horace Banks, Richard Banks, William Brown, William Butler, Luther D. Cheek, Joseph R. Cooper, Turner B. Cooper, Casper Crawford, Albert Custis, Vanderbilt Gee, Frayser Gibson, Henry Gilmore, S. Boyd Gray, William L. Gwathney, William Harley, Thomas R. Henry, James F. Harris, Charles Hiter, Arthur Jackson, William Jackson, Clifford Johnson, Harry A. Johnson, Pierson Jolly, John E. Joyner, Leroy Lee, James Martin, Charles Magill, Herbert Miller, John E. Price, Judge Spruiell, Alonzo Strong, Robert Strayhone, James Spennie, Thomas Taylor, Paul P. Thomas; Richard Webb, James Williams, William Wormsley, Charles W. Upshur.

Company B, New York City—Captain, Robert H. Smythe; first leutenant, Frank Washington; second lieutenant, Charles Stinson; first sergeant, William Logan; quartermaster-sergeant, Boynton Pope; sergeants, George A. Barber, John Wilson, Robert Matthews and Albert O. Lockhart; corporals, Frank A. Neal, Melville Stackhouse; William Watkin, Peter Flynn, Richard Gregg and Fred H. Dixon; musicians, Leroy House and C. J. Williams.

Privates—James W. Allen, Charles Axt, Philip Barber, Moses J. Brown, Thomas Brown, Chas. Burton, Samuel M. Carter, Frank W. Chase, Ralph R. Collymore, Albert K. Crogman, James Davis Howard Douglas, John B. Douglas, Martin Farley, Charles O. Henry, Charles W. Hill, Daniel J. Hill, Troy M. Hinton, James Hughes, William Hundley, Oscar B. Hicks, William Harleston, Harry Jackson, Mortimer Jones, Simeon Kinerd, Charles Landrum, Thomas Mitchell, Lewis McKamey, Benjamin McClennon, George McDonald, Edward P. Nesbit, Edward Nickerson, James A. Norman, Charles O'Brien, James Peeples, Clarence Prince, Fisher Pride, Henry E. Ramsey, Albert Ricks, William Sanford, James Santee, William Searey, W. Lee Smith, Benjamin L. Sipp, Ira J. Walker, Herman West, Chester Williams, Frank Williams, Walter Wilkinson, Arthur Spencer.

Company C, New York City—Captain, Tazwell L. Taylor; first lieutenant, Charles H. Bailey; second lieutenant, Isaac H. McCoy; first sergeant, Charles H. Payne; quartermaster-sergeant, George H. Sutherland; sergeants, James T. Sutherland, James W. Wood, Howard Johnson and Andrew Jackson; corporals, David Belfield, Clifton Parham, John Macklin, Geo. W. Bonner, Tazwell J. Taylor and Francis S. Grant; musicians, Arthur L. Des Verney and Robert D. Jordan.

Privates—Robert E. Adams, Earl Bethel, Samuel N. Bowley, Espy Boyden, John Bradshaw, George Burton, Frank Banner, Chester Booker, William H. Carter, Lewis Cheathem Wm. L. Carter, William H. Susters, Henry E. Collins, William Davenport, Mitchell Ellison, Arthur J. Francis, James E. Francis, Richard B. C. Finnie, Samuel Faust, Reuben H. Foster, Matthew Geer, Peter Helsmuth, Joseph Hall, Williams Hanson, James C. Harris, Lloyd Jones, Frank L. Johnson, Andrew Jonathan, Chester Gibbs, William E. Lewis, Emmett R. Lee, William R. Lewis, Edgar R. Lenet, Edward Mabry, James Moseley, Thomas L Moore, Fred. McCray, Charles Matthews, William Mason, George Nelson, Charles E. Payne, William Payne, Thomas Parham, Nelson Potter, Chas. B. Robinson, James R. Robins, John Sims, Harvey Swift, Frank Smith, John Skeete, James Taylor, Cleveland Trent, Weldon Trent, Henry Tiegel, Arthur Thompson, Ashby Vicks, William M. Wells, Frank Wilson, Peter W. Washington, James M. Washington, Daniel M. Wheaton, James Ware, Charles Wilkinson, Thomas O. Wyche, John Willis, James L. Winn, William Wilson, Nathaniel Young.

Company D, New York City—Captain, Louis Coleman; first lieutenant, Samuel Ellis; second lieutenant, James W. Russ; first sergeant, Arthur D. Robinson; quartermaster-sergeant, Joseph Hemmings; sergeants, Henry P. Taylor, Frank W. Richards, Edmund Deane and Edward Junius; corporals, Frank Watkin, Frank L. Anderson, Jas. E. Keller, Frank Joyner, Frank A. Nobles and Alex. Richardson; musicians, John Warren and Thomas Bunch.

Privates—James H. Bennett, Howard Bruce, George N. Butler, James A. Bowman, Enoch Brock, Charles Blaylock, Harry Brown, James W. Brown, William E. Cooke, Benjamin Colbert, Cornelius Cox, Edward Collins, Matthew Davis, Clarence W. Evans, Geo. Elliot, William Edwards, William N. Edwards, Walter L. Farrish, Robert S. Fields, Le Roy Fletcher, Harold P. George, Alfred Green, Raymond F. Gardner, James Grant, Robert E. Grant, Joseph Harris, Henri Hamptonie, Milton Hutchinson, Edward S. Hawwins, Thomas W. Hill, Lonie Hill, Charles Holmes, Cannon M. Hexton, Charles J. Harris, William Hooper, Rockwell Hooper, Edward Johnson, Jas. T. Jones, Mohammed Khan, Mesire Khan, Gustav Lancave, William R. Lake, Robert McCauley, William Myala, Eydney B. Nicholas, Nathu Ram Mehran, Clarence Newbra, John Overall, Edward Pierce, John H. Ramsey, Spencer Robinson, John Ross, Sydney Snead, Le Roy Spady, Moseley Smith, John Scott, Charles Temple, William G. Trott, Benjamin Turner, James Taylor, Robert Veney, Allen White, Joshua Williams, Andrew J. Waddell, Henry Williams, Leon Wright.

Commissioned Staff—Major, George Horton; first lieutenant and adjutant, Lyman Holdman; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Roland R. Johnson; first lieutenant and commissary, Veron W. Tandy; first lieutenant and quartermaster, Delaware Writing.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-major, Edward H. Studley; quartermaster-sergeant, Albert L. Crutcher; commissary-sergeant, Milton Walker.

Company E, Brooklyn—Captain, Jas. A. Manning; first lieutenant, Morris E. Denton; second lieutenant, Benjamin Butler; first sergeant, Edward W. Garrison; quartermaster-sergeant, John Smith; sergeants, Robert L. Devass, William R. Jovis, Edward Williams and Malcolm Bristow; corporals, William H. Mead, Peter Pann, William Lee, James Porter, Richard Geer and Leon N. Bell; musicians, John Jenkins and Harry Steward.

Privates—Frank Alexander, Leroy Anderson, Edw. Brown, Lewis Clarke, Arthur Coleman, William Conway, Richard Childs, John P. Cole, Robert M. Coleman, William Cornish, Fred Dodson, George Duiguid, Edward T. Dennis, Price Fawcett, Alexander Frett, Peter Goff, Howard Goodman, John Hewlett, Edward Jones, Charles S. Jones, Charles Knight, Alexander Loveland Robert Lytle, John J. Madison, Ernest Morris, Alexander McCullen, James Mingo, William T. Patterson, Joseph Parker, Thomas Remix, Charlyes Robertson, Arthur Sweeney, Paul Stewart, William Stevens, Wm. Stoute, Louis Thompson, Julian Trotman, Clinton D. Thomas, Arthur J. Taben, Royal Van Scort, Edward W Wilson, Russell White, James Wheeler.

Company F, New York City—Captain Robert L. Davis; first lieutenant Chester T. Dent; second lieutenant William J. Cookson; first sergeant George Dyals; quartermaster-sergeant Thomas Simmons; sergeants, Walter H. Morris, Andrew McC. Alston, Robert H. Carr and Edward C. Alston; corporals, Samuel Hendrick, Wallace Brooks, Cornell Palmer, Laymer Carter, Paul H. Bailey and Thomas Bowles; musicians, James Bailey and Abraham Johnson.

Privates—James Allen, Harry Atkins, William Alexander, Alfred Brandit, Zachariah J. Brown, Edward Bridgeforth, Elias Banks, Redick Carter, Radford L. Craggs, Marcellus Christian, Charles Edwards, Thomas J. Elam, John R. Evans, Theodore Gibbs, Herbert Gibbs, Herbert Howard, Alfred Hood, Robert Horton, Fred Jones, Charles Jackson, Fred Johnson, Joseph Jackson, William H. Johnson, Geo. Lewis, Daniel Matthews, Walter L. Powell, William Peace, Abraham Rivers, Edgar O. Smith, Edward A. Smith, George H. Stanley, James E. Shafer, Morris Stellney, Charles H. Sheffie, Leon Thomas, Richard Tillmon, Arthur Willett, George Wedge.

Company G, Mt. Vernon—Captain, Jesse Harvey; first lieutenant, George H. Davis; second lieutenant, Joshua Hill; first sergeant, George Thompson; quartermaster-sergeant, William Clay; sergeants, William Kyke, Jesse A. Miller, James S. Pohlte and William Jones; corporals, Isaac Wellington, Lewis Noble, Leon Marks, Walter Middleton, Richard Moore and Edward Plumber; musicians, John B. Greivous and Philip E. Watson.

Privates—Wesley Anderson, Thomas Backus, William A. Baker, David H. Bell, Robert Burrell, William Bunting, Alexander Busbee, George Byrd, Louis L. Carter, John Cobbs, Jay Dupre, Harry Dupre, Daniel Eades, William H. Gaines, Harold Frazier, John Ferguson, Edward Henry, Thomas Hayes, John Harvey, Rousseau Harvey, Chas. Hazzard, Vernon Hughes, Henry H. Harvey, John Heath, Allen Jones, Jeffry Johnson, James J. Johnson, Robert H. Link, Peter Lundy, Henry Lyons, John Linnear, Charles B. Peace, Walter Manning, Marion Marshall, Amos Murphy, Jerome Pinkett, Stephen Peace, Edward Ruffin, Edward Robinson, William Robinson, Joseph M. Smith, Edward Smith, David Smith, James White.

Company H, Flushing—Captain, Robert Queen; first lieutenant, Wm. D. Holmes; second lieutenant, Theodore Johnson; first sergeant, William A. Robb; quartermaster-sergeant, London E. Holmes; sergeants, James H. Shinault, James Alston, James E. Taylor and Frank Ellison; corporals, George Murphy, Augustus Johnson, James Harden, Edward Anderson, Albert Hardin and Clarence Johnson; musicians, William Grams and William Gaines.

Privates—John Banks, Ralph Butler, Albert E. Craig, James Cooper, Wm. Davis, Isaiah Foster, Jasepr Foster, Charles Franklin, James Gardner, George R. Grams, Charles Garnett, Benjamin Holmes, Walter K. Holmes, George Hobison, Charles Hutchins, Elmore Johnson, Harry E. Johnson, Chas. Kelly, Steven King, Charles King, Alfred Neal, John F. Neal, Leroy Parker, Frank Robertison, George Robinson, Earl Steward, Henry Smith, George Smith, Charles Shinault, Robert Treadwell, Charles Thompson, William Shinault, George G. Williams, Lawrence Williams, Harry Woods.

Third Battalion.

Commissioned Staff—Major, Henry Coles; first lieutenant and adjutant, C. Franklin Carr; first lieutenant and quartermaster, Charles E. Brown; first lieutenant and commissary, David W. Parker; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Travis Johnson.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, Richard E. Nicholas; quartermaster-sergeant, Major E. S. Ford; commissary sergeant, Frederick Dawson.

Company I — Captain, Percy E. Greene; first lieutenant, John H Lewis; second lieutenant, I. H. Martin; first sergeant, Robt. W. Justice; quartermaster-sergeant, M. E. Bailey; sergeants, Lewis E. McKamey, Harrison M. Burton, Harrie Taylor and Joseph Rolins; corporals, Moses Anderson Jr., J. Jamieson, Alexander Clause;

Douglass Page, William Perry and Wilson E. Waters; musicians, Warren Wiley and Dan Clarke.

Privates—Lawrence Alexander, Cyril Adams, George Alexander, Samuel Allen, Chas. W. Alexander, Arthur Basile, Harry Bush, Fillman Baker, A. Clinton Brooks, J. Palmer Burke, A. Lincoln Blunt, James Carter, James Donoho, George F. Day, Lionel De Beet, George Dyal, V. T. Dewey, Philip Downes, Edward Elgy, Edgar Foster, J. F. Fenderson, Louis Fridie, J. F. Garner, Chas. Greene, Roscoe Hill, F. J. Haywood, George Haywood, Wm. Harris, Clarence E. Ivey, Major Jackson, Henry Jones, Robert Johnson, Oliver Johnson, Robert Jones, Charles Jackson, Major Jackson, Malcolm Jackson, J. B. Jackson, Edward A. Kiersted, German Life, Thomas Life, F. Lawrence, James Lloyd, Joseph Life, James P. Lewis, Samuel P. Leftwich, Joseph F. Nolan, George D. Mack, Edgar Mitchell, J. Arthur Murrell, J. Franklin Major, Andrew Orton, John Overton, Leopold Prieto, Herman Prieto, George Petty, Edward Skinker, William Scott, Harry Simmons, Robt. F. Sims, Robert Spencer, Major Stewart, H. Strayhorn, John Stevenson, Robert Thomas, Samuel F. Taylor, Richard Titus, Edgar L. Truitt, Fred Wells, Julius Watson, Oscar H. Waters, Arthur Wright, James Wilton, Benjamin Wright, David Wiley, Wm. E. Williams, Frederick Wilcoxson.

Company K, New York City—Captain, John W. Overton; first lieutenant, George W. Sherman; second lieutenant, Edward W. Craig; first sergeant, Irving E. Powell; quartermaster-sergeant, William A. Ringgold; sergeants, Robert O. Johnson, Astor M. Dotson, Robert L. Banks and D. Lincoln Reid; corporals, Robert A. Banks, John A. Laurence, William Mahood, Robert Clark, George Cowins and Andrew H. Anderson; musicians, Robert Hope and Claud O. Crew.

Privates—Howard Anderson, Robert A. Benson, Daniel T. Betts, Thomas Brown, William Bowen, William Blunt, Leonard B. Brown, Charles L. Bowser, Frank Booth, Hiram Crocket, Arthur H. Cornelius, Beverly Clarke, Carlton De Justo, David Dillon, Jas. Dickerson, Edward C. Dean, Albert L. Dorsett, Arthur Evans, Chas. Easton, Leon W. Early, Charles Ferguson, Herbert H. Grant, Edward L. Gaines, John N. Griggs, Courtney German, John Hines, Joshua D. Harkins, Florada Howard, Neal Henderson, Charles Hinton, William H. Jackson, James H. Johnson, Howard W. Jackson, William E. Jackson, John Jackson, Frederick L. Jackson, Stratt Jesus, Leonard J. Johnson, Alphonse Johns, Clarence Law, Robert Lewis, Robert L. Murray, Leon Montague, Percy Moore, James Nowlin, Harold M. Parker, David Rix, Harry E. Robinson, Grover Richardson, William F. Ross, William Robins, Lloyd G. Russell, John A. Ross, Thos. Swinton, John L. Saunders, William A. Smith, Samuel Sherry, William A. Spain, Philip Williams, James Wainwright, Samuel N. Williams, Charles Waldron.

Company L, New York City—Captain, Clifton E. A. French; first lieutenant, Clayton T. A. French; second lieutenant, James R. Glover; first sergeant, Jeremiah Hart; quartermaster-sergeant, Charles E. Vail; sergeant, Henry L. Stephens, George A. Henry, Edward S. Brown and Oscar Brewster; corporals, Francis A. Moore, Oscar Vanlandingham, James C. Holland, Charles Duke, Richard H. Lancaster and Andrea P. Razafkerifo; musicians, James H. Walker and Samuel D. Hooks.

Privates — James Austin, Joseph Birkmyer, William Brown, Clarence A. Burke, Frank W. Chase, Arthur L. Davis, Philip Downes, William Dobbson, Moses Dillard, Clarence De Groat, Robert W. Ellis, Harry W. Ford, Jr., Samuel Fisher, Louis J. French, Wm. D. Hawkins, Charles A. Holland, James Holliday, Raymond Johnson, Louis Jenkins, Harry Kuntz, William Lee, Thomas H. Marshall, George A. Mallory, Maurice Merritt, Lorenzo Pryor, John Pearson, Robert L. Payne, Geo. Peterson, Frank S. Reed, Edward H. Rowlett, Eugene D. Ross, Branch A. Stokes, Ernest M. Thigpen, Robert Vanlandingham, Hilton W. Waller, Peter C. Williams, James C. Williams, Harry White.

Company M—Captain, James E. Green; first lieutenant, Stephen Juliet; second lieutenant, John W. Crawford; first sergeant, George W. Butt; quartermaster-sergeant, Frank Wilson; sergeants, Edward H. Davis, Willis G. Mathews, Edward Heibrock Henry C. Dancy; corporals, Benjamin Perry, Frank Woodby, Frederick Ward, Chas. Lawrence, Gillis Morton, James Benjamin; musicians, Reuben Johnson and William Poppy.

Privates—George Allen, Edward Arnold, Robert E. Adams, Percy Brock, Bernard Bradshaw, Joseph Barbour, Daniel L. Clark, Willis Cohen, John J. Dean, Edward Davis, George Douglas, Edward X. Davis, Harry Davis, Henry H. Franklin, William R. Hicks, James Humphrey, Clifford Inniss, John R. Jones, Jr., Robert H. Jackson, Marriman, John Middleton, Frank Morton man McAllister, John Middleton Odom, Harvey Powell, Clarence Penalver, Charles Randolph, Alfred Randolph, Alex. Rodman, John Taylor, Samuel L. Tabb, Frank R. Woodby, Milton E. Waters, David Williams, Julius W. Watson.

Hospital Corps—First sergeants, William E. Lake and James S. Williams; sergeants, Frederick Boyd, Geo. F. Clayton, Louis W. George, John H. Lovett, Lovett Whitman; corporals, George Adkins, W. Stewart Burton, Edward Henderson, Buddy Hawkins, Fred C. Pierre, Edward Wilkinson.

Privates (first class)—Frank Carter, Samuel Manville, Thomas P. Hudson, Allen S. Jacobs, Emanuel Knox, Chas. Stewart, John P. Turner, Edward Williams, Andrew Yates.

Privates (second class)—Amos E. Phillips, Levy Glover, David Goodman, Arthur Harris, Charles Smith, Julius W. Stresty, Joseph Waller.

Signal Corps—First-class sergeants, Stanley Miles, Reginald W. Overton; sergeants, Leonard A. Harper, Alonzo Conick; corporals, Frank Thomas Dillard Stone, Harrison Stewart, Rollings C. Taylor; musician, William Tibbs.

Privates (first class)—Preston A. Barker, Fred Bruce, V. Clarke, Daniel L. Clarke, Arthur Davis, Boyd Gray, Harry Hawkins, Frank Bonds, Chas. Johnson, Charles A. Knowles, Charles Nichols, Philip Pearman, William Petrus, Leslie Porter, Frank Smith, Chas. H. Sheffie, Charles Thompson, Edward Walton and Charles J. Williams.

Soldiers — 1912

PROMOTED TO MAJOR

United States Army Now Has Major in the Pe son of Charles Young of the Ninth Cavalry—Is Well Liked by Brother Officers.

9-19-12

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Among the promotions announced last week at the War Department was that of Capt Charles Young of the Ninth Cavalry to the grade of Major in the same regiment. Maj. Young is the only Negro officer in the army who was graduated from West Point, and is the only man of his race to reach the grade of Major in the line of the regular army. He is from Kentucky and was graduated in 1889.

With the exception of one year's service with the Seventh Cavalry, a white organization, about 1897, Maj. Young has been attached to Negro regiments. Since his examination for promotion a few months ago he has been stationed at Monrovia, Liberia, as military attache. Maj. Young is assisting the Liberian government in the reorganization and instruction of the army.

Maj. Young's army record is without a blemish. He is well liked by army officers generally.

To Enter Royal Military School.

Wade H. Hammond, bandmaster of the Ninth Cavalry, sailed Thursday morning from [illegible] for London, where he will take a course in the Royal Military School. Bandmaster Hammond, who was appointed head of the Ninth Cavalry band nearly three years ago when the War Department decided to put colored men at the head of all colored bands in the army, is being sent abroad by the officers and members of the Ninth Cavalry, who raised a fund which will enable him to study at the Royal Military School for several months.

New York Age

NEGRO SOLDIER PRAISED

Age 11-7-12

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The value of the Negro soldier to the United States army is not confined to his ability as a fighting machine, but as is shown by the annual report of Surgeon General George H. Torney, submitted to the Secretary of War, he also leads in percentage of effectiveness as shown by the records of time lost from active duty through sickness or from other causes.

General Torney's report shows that the non-effective rate of the white soldier was 33.60; that of the Porto Rican, 29.78; while that of the Negro soldier was only 25.88.

The report also shows that the white troops required the highest average number of days treatment for each case of disability, while the Porto Ricans had the highest rate for admission to hospitals and for death.

NEGRO ARMY OFFICER PROMOTED MAJOR RANK

Mail & Express

He Attained Highest Rank of Any of Race.

9-13-12

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Captain Charles Young, 9th United States Cavalry, the only negro army officer graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, has been promoted to the rank of major. It is said that no other negro has attained that rank in the line of the regular army. Young is now military attache to Liberia, and is organizing the army of the black republic.

Freeman 9-22-12

It Is Now "Major" Charles Young.

The United States Army establishment has a new major of color—the only one now in the service. Capt. Charles Young whose long and useful career as a West Point student, military instructFor at Wilberforce, military attache at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, soldier in Cuba, the Philippines and on the Mexican border of our own country, as well as at various stations in the land, is well known to every reader of the papers, has successfully passed the examination required, and is now a full-fledged "Major" in the regular army. The test was given at ort Riley, Kn., before a board composed of veteran military tacticians, and Major Young came off with flying colors.

He sails this week for Monrovia, Liberia, where he assumes the duties of military attache, representing the United States government. He will be accompanied by three young men, graduates of American colleges, who will hold honorable military offices, bear military titles and be paid handsomely from the LiFberian revenues, which are to be collected by an American financial director—a receiver-general. Dr. Wilson Ballard, of Louisville, Ky., is to be a major at $2,-000 per annum and quarters; Dr. Arthur Brown, of Chicago, and Mr. Richard Newton, of Washington, D. C., are to be captains at $1,600 and quarters. These young men have been selected by Major Young because of their fitness and they will assist him in the performance of the arduous duties that will fall to his lot. One of the most exacting will be the organization and equipment of a Liberian constabulary. Major and Mrs. Young are the guests of the Dickerson family, 1711 Eleventh street northwest. Mrs. Young, who is a Californian by birth, will not go to Liberia for the present, as she desires to see something of Washington and the East before leaving the country. They have been the recipients of many social courtesies during their stay here.

The Twenty-fourth Infantry sailed from Frisco on the 5th for the Philippines.

Capt. Charles Young has gone on [illegible]

Freeman 9-29-12

Negro Soldiers.

The New York Evening Post says: "The existing Negro militia organizations in the United States are useful military unity, notably the 8th Illinois Infantry, the 7th Ohio Battalion, and Company L, 6th Massachusetts Regiment. Army Officers have informed the writer that the 7th Ohio Battalion, when commanded by Capt. Chas. Young, 9th U. S. Cavalry, a Negro officer and a graduate of West Point, at Camp Alger in 1898, was the best military unit in the large army assembled at that place.

Cincinnati Union 9-29-12

"It was the Negro regular regiment that saved the Rough Riders at Santiago, and won the chief laurels not only of the battle, but by the 24th Regiment of Infantry's volunteering after the action to face yellow fever, something requiring greater courage than facing the Spanish bullets."

Eighth Regiment.

Freeman 1-20-12

Col. John R. Marshall, commanding the Eighth Illinois National Guard, has informed the Freeman correspondent that the regiment has purchased a plot of ground for the location of the new armory, which is to be located on Thirty-fifth street, near Rhodes avenue, 125x231 feet. The transaction was made on January 1. Speaking of the matter, the Colonel said:

"The ground is expected to be broken about March 15th and we may go into the new building about January 1, 1913. We made a trade of the property on Wabash avenue and Thirty-ninth, and the one purchased is an ideal location, large plot of ground and excessable to all cars lines, also in the vicinity where the colored people are living and moving fastly.' During the sitting of the national Republican national convention, Col. Marshall expects to secure the White Sox park, at which time the regiment will pull off a big military "stunt." The Colonel also informs me that field officers, comprising the colonel, lieutenant colonel, and one major's time expires June 23, 1912, and skirmishing for the same will soon take place; on the 24th of June, however, the same officers are expected to be found on the "firing line." January 8th, Cary B. Lewis was selected by Col. John Marshall to write for the regiment and to be known among the soldiers as "war correspondent." Lieutenant Sam McGowan and Chaplain Jordan Chavis are candidates on the Republican ticket for county commissioner. Major R. R. Jackson is a candidate for the legislature in the third Senatorial district, subject to the action of the Republican party.

MAJ. YOUNG AND SOCI

Age EQUALITY. 9-19-

In telling of the promotion of Cas Charles Young of the Ninth Cavalry the grade of Major the *Evening W* tells that "Young is liked by Army officers because he never intrudes socia Very peculiar is the conception some the white people of this country h relative to the correct meaning of "social equality." The writer responsi for the article in the *Evening W* seems to think that the colored Majo popularity is due to an acknowle ment on his part that he is an infer being to his brother officers.

While relating several instances show that Maj. Young has never truded" the *Evening World* tells t following story:

"Capt. Young was eating ice cream Manila's most famous ice cream parl Every table was occupied to capacity whites with the exception of Young's was the only person at his table. A enlisted man and an army nurse the ice cream saloon and finding th all occupied, started to go out. Young saw them and as they pas table arose and said he would gladly them have his table. The enlisted saluted, thanked the Negro officer and cepted the table. Capt. Young stood up several paces away from the table he had just occupied and ate his cream."

In giving over his table to a white enlisted man and an army nurse it is difficult to understand where the "social equality" question comes in. The action of Capt. Young demonstrated that he was more of a gentleman than any white man sitting in the ice cream parlor, and that he had more respect for women than his brother officers or those under him. Of course, those not versed in the ethics of polite society mistook his politeness for an admission that he was inferior. Quite often in New York city when a man of color gives his seat to a white lady in a street car (when all the white men fail to show their gallantry in arising) the same position is taken—that the Negro is giving his seat to a white woman because he feels it is his duty to relinquinsh it. There are hundreds of colored men who would like to be more courteous to white women in public places, but they fear that their actions may be misinterpreted as an acknowledgment of inferiority.

In order that "social equality" exist it is absolutely necessary that all parties concerned evince a desire to meet in social converse. "Social equality" exists among Negroes the same as whites. All white people do not meet on social terms and neither do all Negroes. "Social equality," therefore, is not regarded as a race issue. As a matter of fact, "social equality" is more of a bugaboo between the whites than it is between the white and colored people.

The prevailing opinion among white Americans is that every Negro is "just dying" to get into the society of some "white person—a conceited and erroneous belief which will be righted in time. For instance, in the case of Maj. Young he had a prerogative to assume the same as the white officers, and he evinced his preferment by associating socially with only those whose company was congenial and who also showed a desire to be in his company.

There is a set of white men in this country who are always willing to speak in high terms of any Negro who gives the impression that he is not ambitious and is willing to be regarded among the menial and lowly; but there is also a set of Negroes who prefer to be judged not by the color of their skin but by achievement, moral standing, wealth and intelligence. This set of Negro citizens refuses to be regarded as men among men irrespective of what it costs to secure proper recognition.

THE NINTH CAVALRY'S SAVINGS AND HOW TO INVEST THEM.

Age 9-19-12

That was a mighty interesting and instructive article in THE AGE of May 30, headed, "One hundred and seven thousand dollars available for good investment; members of the Ninth Cavalry issue appeal and scheme note, dated at Cheyenne, Wyo. The cavalrymen desire to establish a department store, with many up-to-date money saving features, in the effort to get the Negroes of the country closer together on business lines. The article shows that the members of the Ninth Cavalry are a remarkable body of men, who are living the life of industry, sobriety and thrift that makes for health and respectability, which if practiced by every one thousand Negroes similarly living together in the same environment, would soon effect a radical revolution in the material status of the race and in its moral, intellectual and commercial rating. Or, if there were 100 groups of 1,000 Negroes; or 100,000 of the 10,000,000 in the country, earning no more than $22 per month, [illegible] amount in the aggregate to $11,000,000 per annum, or for ten years, less interest, to $110,000,000, or in 100 years, to $11,000,000,000—that is eleven thousand million dollars. Add compound interest and the cash value at the end of 100 years would stagger the imagination. It is not improbable that the aggregate savings of the 100000 Negroes of to-day who are saving, will total that amount, given the 100 years of savings.

If 855 soldiers can save $110,000 per annum of the 235,560 they receive, why cannot any group of 1,000 Negroes working together as they do at Allensworth, Cal., Boley, Okla., and Mound Bayou, Miss., do it. If 100 such groups are doing it we are having an annual accumulation of $11,000,000, less interest. Now THE AGE thinks that the soldiers of the Ninth Cavalry would secure the results they desire, and make more immediately possible a department or other store where needed and it would pay, if they would distribute with ten banks of the 55 the race has, say $10,000, or $100,000 per annum, for 10 years. This would leave a nest egg of $10,000 a year in ready reach of the soldiers, where they now have all of it, for any personal emergency that might

The money so distributed in our [illegible] would benefit our farmers, con-

same way that white banks furnish working capital for white farmers, contractors and commercial men, who always have ample security to protect the loan and are willing to pay a fair rate of interest.

What Negro banks need is more money to loan on good security. What our business men need is more money in their business in order to make more capital. They can't get it unless our banks have it.

Every year the bankers of New York are called upon to advance enormous sums to the small banks of the South to accommodate white farmers and business men to enable them to gather and move their crops. Our banks cannot depend upon the New York banks to accommodate them in any such effective way; therefore our banks in the South cannot accommodate our farmers and business men so that they can gather and move their crops to the nearest and best markets. Our three banks in Mississippi could handle to advantage in this way $100,000 a year more than is now available. We advise Major Dean to read the story of the business development of Boley, Okla., published in the proceedings of the last Business League meeting at Little Rock, and the trouble the people had to get the money they needed to install their electric light plant, and he will be better able to appreciate our suggestion that the company's savings could wisely be invested in Negro banks.

Major Dean should also get in touch with Charles Banks of the Negro town of Mound Bayou, Miss.